MR. FOSTER'S VIEWS

THE REGOTIATER OF THE SPANISH TREATY

Answering Questions from Special Committees of Several Chambers of Commerce-Some Beasons Why Mannfacturers and Business Men Should Rest Content With the Meas

New York, Dec. 12.-Minister Foster this afternoon in the chamber of com-moree met the special committee of that hody appointed to consider the Spanish-American treaty. Other committees from like bodies were present, Boston. Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Haven, and Portland, Mo., being represented Mr. Foster briefly explained the proposed treaty, and the history of his errand to effect it, adding that his mission had resuited in the complete execution of its purpose. The gentleman did not make a speech, and the meeting was devoted mostly to the putting of questions by those present to Mr. Foster relative to

those present to all, asked the treaty.

Several members made inquiries of Mr.
Foster as follows: Mr. Schwab: To gain the benefits of the treaty is is necessary that the goods we send to Cuba and Porto Rico should be both the natural product

Rico should be both the natural product and manufacture of this country?

Mr. Foster. No, it is sufficient if American labor has completed them.

To Mr. Schwab's objection that a 50 per cent. reduction on tobacco and cigars was entirely in favor of the Cuban manufacturer, Mr. Foster replied that it would cent. reduction on toosco and eigars was entirely in favor of the Cuban manufacturer, Mr. Foster replied that it would be difficult to make an arrangement that would be equally satisfactory to all interests, but it was thought better than to have one admitted altogether free to the prejudice of the other, as was done in the Mexican treaty. There were differences of opinion among the tobseco men themselves, While we have a duty of less than 2 cents per pound we charge from 17½ to 50 cents on tobacco coming here. Mayor H. G. Lewis, of New Haven, and J. B. Sargent, manufacturer of metal hardware, then objected to taking the import duty off sugar. It was on raw materials on which American labor could be employed that duties should be removed. In roply to questions by Mr. E. C. Knight, of Philadelphia, Mr. Foster said: "Under the treaty a Spanish vessel laden with Cuban products can call at Charleston, Wilmington, Baltimore and unload, but it is prohibited from taking on board American port to another. The Spanish povernment has pledged the customs inties of Cuba to its bondholders and cansot remove them altogether without the tonsont of the creditors; but they have removed their import duties on our exports as far as is consistent with redeeming their promises to the bondholders. They have also reduced their export toxes in the same way. The duty on sugar coming from Cuba has been reduced 60 per cent."

Mr. Knight expressed his satisfaction at

no better way to reduce the revenue, which had to be lowered.

Mr. Daniel Barnes, of the produce exchange, inquired if flour from Spain would be admitted on exactly the same same terms as flour from the United States.

Mr. Foster announced that there was a little discrimination in favor of Spanish flour. Mr. Foster was willing to have the Philippine islands included in the treaty. "The treasy meets with far more opposition," said the minister, "from the flour miliers of Castlie, the cotton and iron manufacturers of Barcelona, and the rice-growers of Valencia than from any interest in the United States."

Mr. W. H. Peret, of Baltimore, asked about an understanding between Spain and Great Britain. Mr. Foster said it was only a modus vivendi which was overruled by the treaty. Spain could afford to make reciprocity treaties with other European countries, because ahe had already reduced her revenues as he was be could afford, and European countries, because ahe had already reduced her revenues as he was be could afford, and European countries, because ahe had already reduced her revenues as he was be could afford, and European countries, because ahe had already reduced her revenues as he latter of the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, and the first seasion of the forty-eighth congress 569 speeches were provided to try Again to Rearl Granville Disposed to Try Again

as she could afford, and European countries had no reciprocity to offer her.

Mr. W. D. Marvel, chairman of the committee from the metal exchange, found many faults with the treaty. He was anxious to know the meaning of the was anxious to know the meaning of the stipulation that minerals or mineral ores should be admitted free into Cuba and the United States. He was prefty sure they were not articles of commerce. Mr. Foster said it would be for custom house authorities to determine what mineral was. In conclusion, Mr. Foster said: "While this treaty may not entirely satisfy your desires; while you may prefer that it should go farther, or not so far; yot, if it its the desire of the manufacturing interests of this country and in the interest of the prosperity of the country that this policy should be adopted, is it not and in the interest of the presperity of the country that
this policy should be adopted, is it not
well to conform your individual interests
to the line of progress and the prosperity
of the country? If this treaty fails, and
this policy is rejected, will there not be
a demand from the people of this country,
who desire the prosperity and the possesion of these markets, that the few interests should give way to the many?
The people engaged in the cultivation of
sugar in Louisians deserve the special
consideration of the government. All
other interests can be readily harmonconsideration of the government. An other interests can be readily harmonized with this treaty. I think it is worth a little generosity on the part of those who do not see exactly as we do that we may enter upon the high road to presperity and the commercial domination of the continent." Mr. Foster received a vote of thanks and withdrew. a vote of thanks and withdrew.

Cleveland Business Men Dining. NEW YORK, Dec. 12. The dinner of the executive committee of the Merchants and Business Men's Cleveland and Hendricks clubs, at Delmonico's to-night, was a great success. The diners assembled soon after 6 o'clock, and marched into the soon after 6 o'clock, and marched into the large hall in a body. Mr. J. P. Townsend presided. Among the guests were Senator B. F. Jonns, of the democratic national committee: ex-Senator Carl Schurz, Gov. T. M. Waller, of Connecticut; Gov. Leon Abbett, of New Jersey; John Foord, of the Brooklyn Union; Joseph J. O'Donohue, D. Willis James, Jeokins Van Schaick, Horace White, F. R. Condert, August Belmont, Mayor-elect Grace, and ex-Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia. A telegram of regret was received from Senator Gorman.

No Need for the Troops. CHICAGO, Dec. 12.-The Inter-Ocean's Angus, Iowa, dispatch, says there was no good ground for sending troops here last sight, as the striking miners showed no lisposition to moiest the new men. The business men of the clace signed a peti-tion for the withdrawal of the troops One company has already gone and the other will probably follow at once.

Congressman Duncan's Successor. GETTYSBURG, PA., Dec. 12,-The republican conferees of the nineteenth con gressional district met here to-day and nominated Dr. Charles H. Bressier, of ork, for the unexpired term of the late m. A. Duncan.

The Democrat Declared Elected. Bosros, Dec. 12 .- A recount in the fourth aldermanic district changes the result announced, and elects Leighton over Freeman (rep.), in a total vote of 3,043.

LOST IN TUESDAY'S STORM.

Twenty-Seven Rappahannock Oystermen Drowned During the Gale. BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Officers of the steamer Mason L. Wooms, which arrived this morning from the Rappannock river, Va., report a fearful loss of life among the colored oystermen on that river in in the sterm of Tuesday last. About in the storm of Tuesday last. About twenty-five colored men were out their boats tonging for oysters when the storm arcse. The gale capsized almost all of them, and those which escaped being capsized were unable to reach the shore and it is supposed were sunk. The men were thrown into the rough water and were unable to swim to shore. Many of them clung to the boats for a time, but were finally washed away and very few of them escaped.

Eleven bodies have been recovered already, and as many more are said to be

of them escaped.

Eleven bodies have been recovered already, and as many more are said to be missing. It is scarcely possible that any of these latter have escaped death.

Additional intelligence from the Rappahannock is that fifteen cances started from the Lancaster side, above Urbana, to go to a schooner on the Middlesex side to sell their oysters when the storm struck them. There were three or four white men, and the whole number drowned was twenty-seven. Two more bodies—thirteen in all—were recovered near Mill point, further down the river.

The latest reports received here tonight increase the less of life to fully thirty-five, nearly all colored men. The storm approached from the northwest, and its track up the Rappahannock was marked by waves which rosel nearly thirty feet high. The velocity of the wind was fully fifty miles an hour. From the bay the storm continued up the river until it reached Manaskin, where it turned up into the country. Eleven bedies floated ashore the following day. One colored man was found drowned in his skiff. Four men were drowned in Cushman brauch, twenty near Monaskin wharf, three on the Middlesex shore. The sloop Augustus was capsized off Drum point, but Capt. Seigler and his crew of five men were reacued by a tug just before the vessel sank. Additional casualties are reported by each incoming vessel.

SENATOR BLAIR'S SUCCESSOR.

incoming vessel.

The Fight for the Appointment for the Extra Session of the Senate. Bosron, Dec. 12 .- A special from Con-

till an election was made by the legislature next summer. This subject is being discussed by prominent politicians in Concord to-day. It is said that Senator

They have also reduced their export oxes in the same way. The duty on ugar coming from Cuba has been reduced to make the appointment. In the belief that a continuance of the explanation, and created a laugh by present the explanation, and created a laugh by present the explanation, and created a laugh by present the same way. The duty on the explanation, and created a laugh by present that a continuance in office during the interval would help his chances for enjection, ex-Senator Rollins, who, it is understood, will be a candidate for the sund cents, we would have the worst of the bargain with Cuba, but he knew of the belief that a continuance in office during the interval would help his chances for en-election, ex-Senator Rollins, who, it is understood, will be a candidate for the senate, also wishes to be appointment. In the belief that a continuance in office during the interval would help his chances for en-election, ex-Senator Rollins, who, it is understood, will be a candidate for the short term. Other names prominently mentioned in this connection ex-senate also wishes to be appointment. In the belief that a continuance in office during the interval would help his chances for en-election, ex-Senator Rollins, who, it is understood, will be a candidate for the

EFFORTS AT MEDIATION.

Pall Mall Gazetts asserts that Earl Granville, secretary of state for foreign affairs, did submit to M. Ferry the Chinese peace proposals that were made to him. What wrecked the negotiations, the Genetic says, was the demand of the French that they should be allowed to occupy Keelung.

A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Times says: "Affairs at Keelung and Tonquin remain in statu que. Gen. De l'Isla

Times says: "Affairs at Keelung and Ton-quin remain in statu que, Gen, De l'Isle threateas to resign his command in Ton-quin unless he shall be re-enforced. Each mall steamer brings more Germans for the Chinese military and naval service, One hundred and twenty-six Germans have already entered the Chinese ser-

The Methodist Conference

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Bishop Fowler presided at the Methodist Centenary con ference this morning. A resolution of fored by Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Missispip, proposed a uniform hymn book, to be used by the various branches of Methodism. Bishop Campbell, of the African M. E. church, said Methodism had done much for his race. The colored man may thank the Baptist, the Episcopalism, and the Quaker, but Methodism had been his most faithful and constant feight. erence this morning. A resolution of

Ray, H. S. Thrall, of San Antonia, Tex. Rev. H. S. Thrall, of San Antonia, Tex., noped that the conference would turn its eyes to the great work done by Methodism among the aboriginees within the boundaries of the United States. The special subject of the day, "Methodism in 1784 and its outlook, was read by the Rev. C. H. Warren.

Rev. J. D. Blackwell read a paper on "Methodism in 1884 and its outlook," At the afternoon session a letter was read from President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins university, inviting delegates to visit that institution to morrow after-

right that institution to morrow after-noon. Rev. B. F. Lee discussed "The causes of the success of Methodism," and Rev. J. H. Vincent, the "Possible dangers to future Methodism."

Ordering Out the Troops

CHICAGO, Doc. 12 .- A special dispatch from Bismarck says: At 9 o'clock last night Gov. Pierce received the following telegram:

talegram:

RESPIRED, Dec. 11.—Gov. PIERCE: We believe the only sure way to prevent loss of life is to send troops at once. We are receiving reports from reliable sources that the excitement is increasing hourly. The troops will harm no one and may prevent bloodsled.

D. N. HUNT, Mayor.

ARTHUR LAWRENCE, Sheriff.

In view of the above telegram the government directs the Farge company to move

ernor directs the Fargo company to move on to Redfield. The Governor's guards of this city have been held in readiness to move since Wednesday.

CABLE CATCHES.

There were twenty-one deaths from cholers Paris last week, all in the eastern part of The ladies of Cannes have raised money by subscription to send a bouquet to Mine. Clovis-Hugues, who shot M. Morin.

One hundred bosiery operatives left Not ingham. England, yesterday for America where places are already engaged for them. A reign of terror prevails among the Christians in Macedonia. Turks have murdered two hundred persons in the past few weeks and burned three villages.

The finieral of M. Bastlen Lepage in Paris vestering was a great event. Many English

yearcrisy was a great eyent. Many English and American visitors and residents sen-wreaths to be placed on the coffin. Melseonior, Cabanel, and other great artists assisted at the

A SLIGHT SENSATION

MR, WARNER VENTILATES HIS WRONGS AT THE HANDS OF MR. J. D. TAYLOR.

Rather Animated and Interesting Collegey in the House Over the Additions the Latter Made to His Speech in the "Congressional

The first noteworthy scrimmage of the session in the house took place yesterday, when a gang of the big democratic boys, headed by Warner, of Ohio, pounced on J. D. Taylor, of the same state, and made things exceedingly interesting for a while. Mr. Warner began it when, rising to a question of privilege, he offered a preamble and resolution reciting that J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1884 (the house baving under consideration the Mexican pension bill), consideration the Mexican pension bill), having obtained the floor, occupied the time of the house fer six minutes; that subsequently he obtained leave to extend his remarks in the Record; that, instead of extending his remarks, the had printed in the Record after the adjournment of congress a written speech or paper containing aentiments and paragraphs reflecting on members of the house, a committee of the house, and the house itself, and reporting or purporting to rea committee of the house, and the house itself, and reporting or purporting to re-port the action of one of the committees of the senate, all in violation of his leave to extend his remarks in the Record and of the rules of the house; and declar-

and of the rules of the house; and declaring that the parts of the speech reflecting
on members of the house, on a committee
of the house, and on the house, and referring to what took place in a senate
committee, are not a legitimate part of
the proceedings of the house.

Mr. Warner stated that he was directed
by the committee on pressions, bounty. Mr. Warner stated that he was directed by the committee on ponsions, bounty, and back pay to bring the matter before the house. He sent to the clerk's deak and had read the portions of Mr. Taylor's speech to which objection is taken. They reflect upon Mr. Warner as chairman of the committee on pensions, bounty, and back pay, on the committee itself, and denounce the action of the house upon the Mexican pension bill. They also make allusion to the action of the senate committee on pensions.

Mr. Warner argued that the allegations in Mr. Taylor's speech were not true; and controverted the statement that the committee on pensions, bounty, and back pay

Boston, Dec. 12.—A special from Concord, N. H., says: The certainty that there will be an extra session of the United States senate immediately after the close of the present administration will make it incumbent on Gov. Hale to appoint a successor to Senator Blair, of Manchester, whose term expires March 4, which would otherwise leave a vacancy till an election was made by the logisla-

gentlemen claim that that was parliamentary language?

J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, attributed the
motive which influenced the offering of
the resolution to the fact that Mr. Warner and himself had been rival congressional candidates in the recent election,
and that Mr. Warner claimed to be elected
by a majority of 217. He (Mr. Taylor)
had carried every county, except Monroe.
Mr. Taylor then submitted an argument
to substantiate the statements made by
him in the sneech to which exception was

to substantiate the statements made by him in the speech to which exception was taken, and the discussion drifted into a consideration of the Mexican pension bill.

Coming down more directly to the subject in controversy, he read from tables prepared by the public printer, showing that Mr. Warner had himself on several controversy, there advantage of the privithat Mr. Warner had himself on several occasions taken advantage of the privilege of leave to print, in order to show that it was the habit of members to avail themselves of this permission. One of these tables discloses the interesting fact that during the forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, and the first session of the forty-eighth congress 569 speeches were printed, which were never delivered on the floor, while 1,183 speeches delivered were withheld for revision, and substantially altered.

his accusors as internal scommers, varieties, varieties, and liars, as a virtual confession of guilt. Mr. Hammond piedged his vote to expunge from the Record the remarks which had so wounded the tender sensibilities of Mr. Warner.

Mr. Warner, in rising to close the demonstration of the demonstration of the country of the demonstration of the country of the countr

hate, had no somer opened his mouth than he put his foot in it. He said he did not wish to go into a discussion of the Ohio election, but he would say that never had a campaign been carried on anywhere where methods so corrant, forbidden, and abhorrent, were resorted to as were re-sorted to by his colleague, his confederates and his paid staff of scoundrels, to circulate the very speech which he had printed.

Mr. Taylor demanded that these words
be taken down, and they were read from

the clork's desk.

Mr. Warner. I withdraw the remarks, Mr. Warner. I withdraw the remarks, which I can plainly see to be unparliamentary, but I say this: That I do not think a campaign was ever carried on anywhere in which methods more corrupt, forbidden, and abhorrent were resorted to achieve political ends that were resorted to in the seventeenth district of Ohio during the last campaign on the

Ohio during the last campaign on the part of the republican party. [Applianse on the democratic side.]

Mr. Warner was permitted to proceed in order, and he continued with a vindication of the committee of which he is chairman. He ridiculed the assumption made in the speech complained of, that Mr. Tayler was the special representative of the soldiers of the country. He knew that when the war was well nigh ever when all the great battles were fought, the gantleman had enlisted in the Home Guard of Ohio. One of the conditions under which the regiment existed was that it should not be required to go out that it should not be required to go out

that it should not be required to go out of the state.

Mr. Taylor said that the regiment in which he was enlisted had served a year and a half outside of Ohio.

Mr. Cox, of New York, asserted that there was a rule about publishing speeches after adjournment—a rule of honor—that no reflection on the integrity of members should be contained in thom. It was not true that no part of his "Sait in Politics" speech had been delivered in the house. Gentlemen might go back for twenty-five years, and they would find that he had never taken advantage of a leave to print to make rewould find that he has he had a level as a same at your age of a leave to print to make reflection on any one, and the man who would dare do it—well, if he were to characterize him properly his words would have to be taken down. It is not

a brave thing to do.

Mr. Warner. The gentleman from Ohlo never saw an armed enemy.

Mr. Taylor. The record of the forty-fifth congress says that the gentleman was shot in the back. Why not have

that suppressed?

Mr. Warner. Brave men have been shot in the back (not in just the way the gen-tleman shoots them); but in my case hap-pens not to be true. The shot that dis-abled me is almost a direct front shot. I call the previous question.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, moved to refer

the resolution to the committee on rules. Lost-yeas 94, nays 161. The resolution was adopted-yeas 164,

THE SCIENTIFIC BUREAUS.

Report of the Committee of the Na tional Academy of Sciences as to Their Proposed Consolidation.

A committee of the National Academy of Science has replied at very great length to inquiries made by the joint ommittee of congress on the suggested consolidation of the various scientific bureaus, giving its opinion on the whole subject. The reply describes in scientific detail the work of the coast survey, hydrographic office, signal sorvice, and the goological surveys, and finally, after suggesting that the time must soon come when a department of science should be made a part of the executive of the government, presents a plan for the division of scientific work now performed into four bureaus, as follows: I. The present coast and goodestic survey, as at present. 3. The meteorological bureau, to which should be transferred so much of the present personnel and functions of the chief signal office as are not necessary to the military duties of that office. 4. A physical observatory to investigate the laws of solar and terrestrial radiation and their application to meteorology, with such other investigation in exact science as the government might assign to it.

In this connection, they suggest that the standard weights and measures be transferred to this bureau, and that the proposed electrical bureau be also included.

These scientists think the four present harsons. onsolidation of the various scientific bureans, giving its opinion on the who

ciuded.

These scientists think the four pro-posed bureaus should be grouped together and controlled by a commission, and sub-mits the following as a suggestion for the formation and personnel of such a com-

mission.

The commission shall consist of the president of the National Academy of Sciences, the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, two civilians of high scientific reputation, not otherwise in the government service, to be appointed by the President of the United States for the

meeting.

The commission shall be attached to the office of the secretary of the department of —, and under his superintendence shall exercise a general control over the plans of work of the four bureaus, and custody of all books and accounts.

The report is signed by Gen. M. C. Meigs, chairman; W. P. Trowbridge, E. C. Pickering, C. A. Young, Francis A. Walker, and S. P. Langley.

THE EASTERN MEAGUE.

A Reorganization Effected at the Meeting in Philadelphia Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.-A meeting of base ball men for the reorganization of the Eastern League of base ball clubs was held here to-day. Representatives of the following clubs were present; Trenton, J. Henry Klein and John Smith; Virginia, of Richmond, Va., W. C. Seddons and of Richmond, Va., W. C. Seddons and Joseph Simmons; National, of Washing-ton, Michael Scanlon; Newark, George M. Bullard and C. L. Clark; Ironsides, of Lancaster, Pa., Philip Bernard and J. Arnold; Lancaster, of Lancaster, Pa., John Copeland and John J. Murphy. Application for membership was re-ceived from Norfolk, Va., Allentown, Pa.,

ceived from Norfolk, Va., Allentown, Pa., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Bridgeport, Conn., and Jersey City, N. J. After full discussion it was agreed that the circuit should be formed of clubs in Richmond, Norfolk, it was agreed that the circuit should be formed of clubs in Richmond, Norfolk, Washington, Laucaster, Trenton, Newark, and Jersey City, leaving a vacancy for a proposed club in Raltimore. The dispute between the Ironsides and Lancaster clubs resulted in the admission of the latter. The constitution and playing rules of the American association were adopted, with the exception of the rule relating to umpires. The offices of president, secretary, and treasurer were consolidated and Henry H. Diddlebock was elected to the position, with a salary of \$1,000 per year and traveling expenses. George M. Bullard, of Newark, was elected vice president, and Messra. Scanlon, of Washington, Klein, of Trenton; Copeland, of Lancanster, and McCarrick, of Norfolk, were selected as a board of directors. The schedule committee consists of Messra. Klein, Bullard, and Scanlon, and Messra. Diddlebock, Bullard, and Scanlon, and were selected as the arbitration com-

Mossrs. Didisocce, Builtre, and Scanton were selected as the arbitration com-mittee.

Each club will be obliged to deposit \$250 in a reserve fund, which is to be equally divided among the clubs remain-ing in the league at the close of the sea-The meeting adjourned to meet in

son. The meeting adjourned to meet in this city in March.

Robert Ferguson is endeavoring to organize a club in Baitimore, but should he fail a club from Wilmington, Dei., will probably be admitted. Mr. Barnie, the Baitimore American club is said of the Baltimore American club, is said to have given his consent for the location of an Eastern League team in that city, and it is thought Ferguson's efforts will be successful.

Fears of Mob Violence.

Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 12.—A sheriff's posse on Wednesday surrounded a house in the mountains of Pittsylvania county, in which Charlie B. Palmer, fleeing murin which Charlie B. Painer, heeing mur-derer of William Atkins, had taken ref-uge there. Paimer was ordered to sur-render and consented to do so if the officers promised to protect him from lynching. The promise was given, pro-vided the meb did not overpower them, and the murderer laid down his arms and was safely conducted to the county jail. The murder occurred last Monday, and the excitement is so great that an attack on the jail is feared.

Movements of Ocean Steamers Arrived at Southampton, Elbe, from New York for Bromen; at New York, hands, from Liverpool; Rhactis, from Hamburg.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS. -Four inches of snow fell at Port Jervis, N

James L. Ruilin, ex-chief of police of Cin-chmat, died yesterday, aged 70 years.

—There were 348 business failures reported the nest week, as compared with 329 the week provious.

"-Quarles &Sons' large tobacco factory in Pe-ersburg, Va., was burned last night. Loss, 10,000; insurance, \$15,000. A party of colored emigrants from Cherawa i. C., arrived at Fetersburg, Va., Thursday light on route to Arkamas.

—A grand demonstration was held in Charleston, S. C., tast night in honor of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. -In the case of Sergt, Kelley for she young Smith at Port Popham, Me., the last night returned a verdict of manulau

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

OPINIONS AND EXPRESSIONS GATHERED IN BRIEF TALKS WITH STATESMEN.

What is Said as to Ex-Senator Gordon' Chances for a Place in Cleveland's Cabinet-Senator Reagan Would Not be Postmaster General-Trouble Over an Appointment.

The name of Gen. Gerdon, of Georgia, is exciting much attention among conto adorn Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Gor don's potent influence is acknowledged, though it is not known that he again desires political preferment, But Mr. Cloveland's recent alleged allusion to Gen. Gordon as being one of the southern men to whom he would look for advice hus produced the impression on many minds that the Georgia ex-senator will be called to the cabinet. Mr. Reese, one of the most influential representatives from that state, said yesterday, "I have no information as to what claims Georgia will set up in the way of cabinet honors. I know nothing except what you see in the newspapers. I am sure, however, that Gov. Colquitt does not want a cabinet position. As to Gen. Gordon, I am not informed. He is engaged with his Florida railroad, and has been out of active politics for some time. I cannot say how the Georgia members stand toward him. The state delegation will hold a meeting, as is customary, at an early day, when the question as to what person, if any, shall be recom-mended for official appointment will be mended for official appointment will be considered. As to the expressions at-tributed to Gov. Cleveland, I do not be-lieve he ever mentioned any particular person as one on whom he would call for advice. I do not think he has seriously considered the matter at all, or knows himself what he will do. Cleveland is not the man to talk prematurely, and he is not apt to say anything until the proper time comes.

THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.

"Do you know," said a northern member yesterday, "that there's going to be a heap of trouble in the democratic camp over the division of spoils? The trouble is already growing serious, but the feeling is suppressed and does not show on the surface. There will be a fierce scramble for the cabinet places. There is hardly a state in the union that has not got a favorite son to present. The sonth will be particularly hard to please. That section of the union does not expect more than two cabinat appointments, but each state thinks it is entitled to one of them, and there's where the trouble will come in. The southern states have suddenly grown jealous of each other. Each is alread the other will get something they all want. Take Arkansas and Mississippi. One adores Garland and the other Money, or take Texas and Louislans. One wants Hibbard and the other Jonas. So with the other southern states. Each demands recognition, and if the scramble does not end in a row that will break the solid south, then I am no prophet." THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.

HANCOCK LIKELY TO GET LEFT. HANCOCK LIKELY TO GET LEFT.

There is one aspirant from the south who is not likely to get anything from the Cleveland administration, and that is the Hon. John Hancock, one of the ablest representatives from Texas. He was a stanch union man during the war, though always a democrat. "We will not consent to count Hancock," said a Mississippi member yesterday, "so far as the distribution of spoils is concerned. Why, Hancock left Texas when the war begun and served as a brigadier general in the Hancock left Texas when the war begun and served as a brigadior general in the union army. The appointment, of Hancock would be in no sense a recognition of the south. Our understanding of a seathern man is one whose sympathies and fortune were dedicated to that section during the war." Gen. Hancock had a thrilling experience just after the beginning of the war. He get out of Texas on the back of a faithful mule, and was so hotly pursued that he barely escaped with his life. He entered the federal service, and was promoted to a brigadior generalship. After the war he returned to Austin, the state capital, and resumed the practice of law. He has grown very rich. He is a large owner of and resumed the practice of law. He has grown very rich. He is a large owner of stock in the \$6,500,000 ranche recently sold by Mr. King to a company. He is also a heavy investor in rich silver mines

in Mexico. A democratic member of the Springer cummittee said last night that in all probcommittee said last night that in all probability the investigation into the management of the effice of the first comptroller of the treasury department would be dropped in a day or two. "The investigation is already a failure," said he; "the inquiry was instigated by Barker, and it was supposed that he would be able to produce some startling evidences of fraud. The fact is he has shown nothing beyond a few omissions only of technical importance. There has been no proof of fraud. As to Comptroller Lawrence nothing whatever to his official discredit has been found."

WILL HE HAVE TO GET OUT? There is a dispute in progress at the house end of the capitol that is likely to prove interesting. At the beginning of house end of the capitol that is likely to prove interesting. At the beginning of the last session George Bauman, of Mis-souri, was appointed to a clerical position in the file room in the office of Gen. Clarke, the house clerk, at the instance of Representative O'Neill, of that state. or topresentative O'Neill, or that state.

Bauman has been known as one of
"O'Neill's appointees," in accordance with
the wrotched system which has permitted
members of congress to dictate and control clerical appointments. At the time
of his appointment Bauman was
agreat favorite with O'Neill, but lately the congressman has turned against his protege. Bauman says it is because he failed to go all the way to Missouri to vote for O'Neill, though his district was democratic by over 1,500. At any rate O'Neill has written Bauman a letter, referring to him as "my appointment," and notifying him to vacate the place. Baunotifying him to vacate the place. Ban-man, who is as sharp a politician as O'Neill, refuses to get out, and takes the ground that O'Neill's course is audacious, arbitrary, and unprecedented. As he is a competent clerk he has called upon Gen. Clark not to discharge him at the dictum of O'Neill, who simply wants a chance to put in a new favorite. Bauman said yes-terday that O'Neill had brought his brother-in-law here at the beginning of the present session and installed him in the house postoffice, and now he wanted another vacancy for another one of his followers. The question involved is another vacable to question involved is whether a representative has the right to order the removal of a subordinate in Gen. Clark's office. One or two members and yesterday that they thought Mr. O'Nell had taken rather a bold and novel stand in ordering Bauman to "get out," and that he should have made such demand in writing is still more won

JUDGE REAGAN WILL NOT ACCEPT. Judge Reagan, ex-postmaster general of the southern confederacy, said yesterday: "I would not accept the postmaster generalship even if President Cleveland were indiscreet enough to offer it to me. It would hardly be a popular thing for him to call one of Mr. Davis's advisors to his cabinet. I suppose my name has been mentioned as a matter of sentiment. There are some people who have the poetical idea that my pointment to the position I held under

with that office, and then I would be con-

IMPORTUNING DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS "I notice," said a doorkeeper at the house yestorday, "that there are about five cards sont in to domecratic members at this session to one during the last session. Most of these callers are men who come to see about postoffices, and they all have an anxious look on their faces. They are impatient to put in a first claim or are impatient to put in a first claim on their home offices. The democratic congressman has suddenly become a big man. Formerly it was the republican member who was called out by the office seekers."

THE TRACKS MUST GO.

East Washington in Arms Against the Baltimore and Ohio-Strong Sentiments Expressed at a Mass

Meeting of Citizens. Dr. C. P. Culver delivered an address at the Eastern Presbyterian church on Eighth, between F and G streets northeast, last night. His subject was the one which he has so persistently agitated in South Washington, the usurpation of private and public rights by the railroads. If the Baltimore and Ohio road had not occupied the streets and avenues, as it has done during the last fifteen or twenty years, this section would be equal to if not of greater value than the northwestern section. The advantages gained by the Baltimore and Potomac road caused the Baltimore and Ohio people to appeal to congress to allow it also to pass through the city, and a bill was introduced by

the city, and a bill was introduced by Senator Gorman last session giving them a passage. "Is ittrue," asked the speaker, "that every man has his price?"

He then proceeded to explain the routes proposed by the bills introduced by Senator Morrill and the Gorman bill, with the Morrill amendment. The interests of the two sections were identical, Dr. Culver continued, and they must stand together.

Mr. M. M. Robrer was the next speaker. He said he had been fighting the Baltimore and Ohio road for years, but without apparent result. As fast as senators were convinced by citizens while in committee their convictions were set aside by railroad magnates, by what arguments he knew not. A bill was now being considered allowing the read to come down Delaware avenue, tunneling Capitol hill,

he knew not. A bill was now being considered allowing the road to come down Delaware avenue, tunneling Capitol hill, and the read was doing all it could to get it through. Talk was cheap, and the time for it had gone by. It was no use to send storeotyped men to the committees any more. The whole meeting ought to go with strong resolutions which should be passed right then.

Mr. C. F. L. Frank, the secretary, said that some of these nights he would go out and kill a railroad man. If he ever went out of his house in his nightelothes he certainly would, but if he took time to put on his pantaleons he might be more mereiful. He had lost a child in 1875, tortured to death by the locometive whistles. The "Y" on I street was illegal anyhow, and the district commissioners were to blame for allowing it to remain a single day.

Dr. Culver said the only way to compel the commissioners to enforce the law was he increased the street was the commissioners to enforce the law was he increased the street was the commissioners to enforce the law was he increased the street was the commissioners to enforce the law was he increased the street was t

the commissioners to enforce the law was by impeachment. Dr. J. F. Keenan thought that, instead Dr. J. F. Keenan thought that, instead of reciting grievances, a petition to the President should be circulated praying for the removal of the railroads, the expenses of the movement to be met by an assess-ment upon the property owners. Rev. Mr. Peck said that Prof. Gallaudet,

Hearing Before Justice Bundy Yesterday-A Pension Office Clerk Committed and a Witness Sent to Jail for Contempt.

The case of James F. Collins, charged with assisting in the prosecution of a land warrant while employed as a clerk in the pension office, was heard before Justice Bundy yesterday afternoon. William P. Saville, a clork in the pension office, testified that he knew Collins, and thought that the application for the claim of Mary C. Chesley, James B. Chesley, and Anna B. Chesley was in the handwriting of

Collins.

J. C. Burns, a little man with black

J. C. Burns, a little man with black

J. C. Burns, a little man with black J. C. Burns, a little man with black hair and a mysterious air, was called, but refused to be sworn, on the ground that he was a partner of Mr. Cellins in the prosecution of the Chesley claim, and he did not wish to criminate himself. After sundry threats he consented to be sworn. He said he had lived here for some time, but his voting address was Dubuque, Iowa. Witness had assisted in the prosecution of the Chesley claim. He Iowa. Witness had assisted in the prosecution of the Chesley claim. He was asked where he had lived since he had been here, but said, "I decline to answer for the reason that the question is not pertinent to the issue." Judge Bundy then sent him to jail for contempt and committed Collins. The case will come up again next Wednesday.

The claim that Collins is charged with prosecuting has quite an interesting history attached, and Collins claims there is a scheme to blackmail him. Collins, it seems, lived in the house with the Chesleys, and James B. Chesley is said to have asked Collins to make out an appli-

Chesloys, and James B. Chosley is said to have asked Collins to make out an application for a land warrant. Collins did so, and the document was sworn to before Justice Bundy in 1882. The laws governing the formula of applications, however, state that such applications must be sworn to before an officer of some court of record, and the first application was thrown out. The Chesley wenger, tion was thrown out. The Chesley women in whose favor the claim was made, have not put in an appearance yet, and there has been no evidence to show that Collins had any authention to inection with the case. The witness, Burns, says that he can prove subsequent connection. has been seen about Washington for somtime, but in his evidence yesterday did not speak of his occupation, except to state that he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of lows many years ago.

To Prevent Altens from Holding

Lands.
The house committee on public lands resterday unanimously instructed Repesentative Oates to report favorably his bill providing that no alien, foreigner or ersons other than citizens of the United porsons other than citizens of the United States shall acquire title to own lands within the United States. It is provided, however, that such foreign born persons as have largely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States shall be eligible to acquire lands.

An Evening Session of the House. The house held an evening session last night, Mr. Bagley, of New York, in the appointment to the position I field under the confederacy would further cement the bend of friendship between the two sections. I confess that I have one ambition, and that is to be governor of Texas. I would like to round off my political career journed until Monday. chair, for the consideration of private

A POOR POSTOFFICE.

THE DIFFICULTIES UNDER WHICH THE CITY MAILS ARE HANDLED.

Dark and Dismal Vanlts Filled With Inflammable Material-Millions of Bellars' Worth of Property That is Unprotected from Fire or Thiores-The Need of a New

The condition of the city postoffice is a matter that more nearly concerns every citizen or sojourner here than that of perhaps any other public building. Its insuitable and insufficient accommodation for the growing business transacted therein is notorious, everyone visiting it for almost any purpose can scarcely fail to be impressed with some one or more of the defects. To obtain a comprehensive idea of the situation a reporter of Tan REPUBLICAN yesterday made a tour of the establishment under the escort of Post master Conger. The first place visited was the mail-bag repair shops. Visited was the mail-bag repair shops. Here were found men engaged in patching and otherwise rehabilitating dismantled pouches. They were distributed through half a dozen little rooms more or less difficult of common access, and in the third story. Four floors below, in a dark, damp, and foul-smelling basement, was found the depository of these bags, together with such new stock as is necessary to keep up the supply. The office is the depot for the whole of the south, with the chance of a call from any other section. The registry and money order divisions were next visited, distributed in some half dozen rooms in widely separated locations. Here were found registered packages of unknown but presunably large value, placed in such positions that they are just as accessible to other clerks as to those responsible for their safety. All of the internal revenue stamps represented by the daily receipts of the government are handled by this office, and a slight lath screen is all that separates the men who have the distribution of these packages, which are brought was a separates the men who have the distribution of these packages, which are brought Here were found men engaged in patch-

down by MESSENGERS ARMED TO THE TEETR. Records of the transmission of millions of dollars weakly are exposed to danger from fire or the tampering of dishonest persons. Then, the offices of these divisions that the public have to visit, are only accessible after mounting a flight of stairs and meandering along sundry dark

stairs and meandering along aundry dark passages.

The large stock of stamped envelopes and stamps, which the postmaster is compelled to carry at his own personal risk, is not protected in any way from fire, and only by the vigilance of a watchman from thieves. The building has not a fire or burglar-proof room under its roof, and a few safes of unknown capacity to resist either are alone available for the reception of a small portion of the valuables. One consolation that the postmaster has, and that a decidedly negative one, is that the money order business has fallen off so greatly through the difficulty of access by the public. The utmest care and the greatest amount of ingenious contrivance have been made available in mitigating the existing evils so as to make it possible to transact the business of the office. Without such constant effort to economize room there would have been a deadlock some time since.

ment upon the property ewners.

Rov. Mr. Peck said that Prof. Gallaudet, who was not able to be present, was in active sympathy with this movement.

Dr. Keenan moved for the appointment of a committee to collect data, propare a petition, and take such action as is necessary, including the appointment of an assessing committee.

Mr. A. T. Cavis drew a vivid picture of the dangers suffered by residents east of the road, and contended that petitions from East and South Washington would have great effect.

Dr. Keenan's motion was then adopted, and the chair, Mr. F. C. Cate, named the committee as follows: Dr. Keenan's T. Cavis, J. W. Hughos, Loring Chappel, Prof. Gallaudet, Mr. M. Rohrer, Charles Robinson, A. J. Denaldson, Jacob Frech, T. R. Benson, and A. H. F. Holsten. The meeting adjourned until the 29th instant.

A LAND WARRANT CLAIM.

delay of transmission of mail matter. The accommodations for the public through the carriers and general delivery windows

ARE ALSO CONSPICUOUSLY INADEQUATE. though this is probably the most con-venient portion of the whole establish-

ment.
"What amount of ground-floor space do
you require for the proper transaction of
the business of your office?" was asked of

Postmaster Conger.

"At present 35,000 square feet would be sufficient; but in a few years 45,000 to 50,000 feet will be needed. I have now less than 10,000 feet available. The increase in the number of pieces of mail to handle, which took place when congress reassembled was from 15,000 to 20,000 a reassembled, was from 15,000 to 20,000 a day. The business of the office is increas-

day. The business of the office is increasing daily, besides these periodical spurts given by temporary but regularly recurring causes."

"Is there any other building in the city that would furnish better facilities?"

"None that I know of. If a government site is taken it will take at least three years to put up a suitable building while years to put up a suitable building, while if private property has to be acquired fully six months probably be consumed in getting a title."

Congress and the Exposition Opening. On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, a concurrent resolution was passed in the house yesterday reciting that the exigencies of the public service prevent the attendance of congress at the opening of the Exposition in New Orleans; that the President has decided to open said Expo-sition by telegraph from the executive mansion in the presence of his cabinet and foreign representatives, and requesting the president of the senate, together with a committee of thirteen senators, and the speaker of the house, senators, and the speaker of the nouse, with one representative or delegate from each state or territory, to attend at the executive massion on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 12:30, to witness the opening of said Exposition by the President.

The Ohio Election Investigation. The subcommittee of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, appointed under Mr. Foliett's resolution to investigate the conduct of Mar shal Wright in the Ohio election, met esterday to arrange for the investiga-ion. It was determined that the committee (Mesars, Springer, Van Alstyne, and Stewart) shall meet in Cincinnati on the 4th of January next, and in the meantime such witnesses as reside in or near Washington are to be examined in this city.

The Appropriation for Hell Gate. In the house yesterday Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of war to inform the house whether any part of the amount appropriated in the river and harber bill of July 5, 1884, for removing the roof at Hell Gate has been used for a different purpose, and, if so, by whom and on what authority. Adopted.

The Weather To-day. Colder, clearing seather, northwesterly winds. For Sanday, colder fair weather. Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 42.1°; 11 a. 41 40; 5 p. m., 40.27; 7 p. m., 39.07; 11 p. m., .5°; maximum. 46.6°; minimum, 35.0°.